



WILL ADJOURN.

The Legislature will Complete its Business This Evening.

APPROPRIATION BILL AGREED ON.

Senator Whitaker is Cheered When He Reports the Fact.

THE SCHOOL BOOK BILL REMAINS

In Conference, but will Probably be Agreed Upon To-day—It Makes Few Changes—A Lively Time Over the Question of Giving Pages Extra Pay—The Resolution Passes—Everybody in Good Humor—The Berkeley Springs Bill May Fail.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Feb. 21.—The appropriation bill having been agreed on, no effort to extend the session can succeed, and the legislature will adjourn to-morrow.

When Senator Whitaker announced to the house to-night the passage of the general appropriation bill, he was greeted with hearty applause. The bill was disposed of quickly.

The house is jubilant over what it considered a decided victory, and the people can congratulate themselves upon the fact that the legislature will adjourn within the constitutional limit of forty-five days, after one of the most business-like sessions in the history of the state.

The conference committee on the school book bill has almost come to a conclusion. Another meeting will be held in the morning, when it is supposed an agreement will be reached. It remains to be seen whether it will meet the view of the two houses. There is not likely to be any radical change in books.

A BUSINESS DAY.

Good Humor Prevailed—Only One Point of Difference in the Appropriation Bill. Status of Various Measures.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Feb. 21.—The conference committee on disagreements of the two houses in regard to items in the appropriation bill completed its labors last night. The senate committee agreed to accept nearly all of the house amendments. The proposed \$10,000 appropriation for a state exhibit at the Baltimore centennial went by the board. The appropriation for the school for the deaf and blind was placed at \$28,500, which was "splitting the difference" between the appropriations proposed by the two houses. For contingent expenses in the auditor's office \$3,100 was allowed. No agreement was reached as to the proposed appropriation of \$5,000 to purchase a lot adjoining the governor's mansion.

The house promptly adopted the committee's report and refused to recede from its position as to the purchase of the lot. Mr. Evans, of Berkeley, spoke briefly on the subject, stating that in all probability the state would shortly sell the property upon which the governor's mansion stands and purchase other property in a more desirable location, as Capitol street must soon become a business thoroughfare. If a business house is erected on the lot it is proposed to buy it will detract from the value of the state's property, while, on the other hand, if purchased, it cannot fail to increase in value and will prove a good investment.

WHITAKER OPPOSES IT.

The appropriation bill coming up in the senate on the disagreement between the two houses, Senator Peck, (Dem.), of Nicholas, moved that the senate recede from its disagreement on the appropriation of \$5,000 to add a lot to the grounds of the governor's mansion. This was the only point of difference, but the house had hung to it tenaciously. The matter had resolved itself into something of a deadlock between the governor and Senator Finley, (Dem.), of Tucker, who suggested the governor's signing of the bill to remove the Grant county seat. Senator Finley was after the governor's scalp, and the governor's friends of both parties were disposed to stand by him. In addition there was a strong sentiment in favor of buying the ground on which the owner is about to erect a business house.

When the Peck resolution was offered, Chairman Whitaker, of the finance committee, assailed it vigorously, arguing that the appropriation should not be made; that the senate should not permit itself to be overruled by the house, the senate having conceded everything except this. He urged the senate to stand by its self-respect, by right and by justice, and to refuse to pass this appropriation. Among other things, the revenues of the state would not justify it. It would be better to let the appropriation bill fail, and if it depended on his vote it would fail and he would be consistent in his course.

PECK COMES BACK.

Sensor Whitaker spoke with great earnestness and feeling. Senator Peck came back, speaking, as usual, for "the rednecks," and justified the purchase of the governor's mansion on the ground that, without it, only a rich man could afford to be governor. Having got it, he was in favor of maintaining it properly. This could not be done if a business house got up next to it. It would cost more to extend the session than to buy the lot.

Senator Finley (Democrat), of Tucker, strongly opposed the appropriation. He jumped on the Republicans for coming into power with glittering promises. They had not increased the school tax; they had not cut down fees; they had not passed a judicial circuit bill; they continued to take money from the burdened people of the state; they had refused sufficient money for the deaf, dumb and blind. Now they were going to buy a lot in order that the governor might have an unimproved view. They had stricken out a proper appropriation

to make an exhibit at the Baltimore centennial and they proposed to buy the town lot in Charleston. He thought all the senators on the Republican side must expect to be governors one day. It was the most spirited speech the Tucker senator has made this session.

Sensor Farr, (Rep.), of Doddridge, said it was too small a matter to get worked up over. Everything else in the appropriation bill has been agreed to between the two houses. He has always been against the expenditure, but he would not go so far as to say that there would be an extra session, rather than let this appropriation pass. He would not vote for the purchase, but it would not humble him if the senate receded and agreed with the house to purchase the lot. He would not take the responsibility of saying the session should be extended for a little matter of \$5,000.

WHITAKER RESPONDS.

Sensor Whitaker said it was not a political question, but it may be sometime in the future. He had no desire to reflect unfavorably on the house, but he wanted it to go out to the people that this question is not to be decided on its merits. He had no bill that anybody could threaten to veto or to hang up. Men were placed in such a position as not to dare say what they know and what they think. This question has come down to the passage of a few bills in the other house. Are men to be ridden and brought under the lash by somebody? It was not a question of propriety, but of force. Senators are to be more so, more servants; their dignity is gone; is gone. It was evident that the senator from Ohio was thoroughly aroused, and in dead earnest.

Sensor Davies (Rep.), of Fayette, who has done no talking this session, his voice trembling with emotion, begged the senate, for God's sake, not to extend the session. If that came, it would cost more than two lots. Senator Henderson (Dem.), of Wood, and Reed (Rep.), of Harrison, in explaining their votes, said they were for getting through with the business. Mr. Reed had not favored the purchase, but he wanted adjournment above all things. Mr. Peck's resolution passed, 13 to 11, seven Republicans voting no and six Democrats voting aye. So the bill passed, with \$5,000 for the executive mansion grounds, and no reason remained for extending the session. The action of the senate brought a feeling of great relief.

In the house Mr. Toler objected to the appropriation for state mine inspectors, which was struck out of the bill in the house on his motion and put back by the conference committee. He would not oppose it, he said, but he wanted it distinctly understood that he did not want it charged to the miners. They did not want it. If their bill for the better inspection and ventilation of mines did not pass they did not want any mine inspectors. If that item remained in the bill it should be understood that the money was given as a pension to the certain parties, and not for the benefit of the miners. He knew what he was about when he had it struck out of the bill, and he wanted it to stay out.

Mr. Reynolds replied that while he understood the situation, he knew of no reason why the appropriation should not be made to carry out the provisions of the present law, and felt that it would be little less than a violation of the law to refuse to make it.

IN GOOD HUMOR.

The members of the house were in a remarkably good humor to-day. In fact, good fellowship has been the rule throughout the session. The Democrats have from the beginning been treated with a degree of courtesy and consideration that is unusual in legislative bodies, and which is highly appreciated by them. Much business was disposed of to-day, and when an interval of a few minutes intervened between the bills that were being considered, it was punctuated by a resolution thanking or complimenting somebody. Most of these resolutions came from the Democratic side and their subjects were the speaker, the clerks and the newspaper men. Even the despised and down-trodden lobbyist may have his innings to-morrow.

Over an hour was spent in the house this forenoon discussing a resolution providing that the mail and banking page receive \$4 and other pages \$3 and \$2.50 per day. The resolution was pending when the house adjourned last night and met with vigorous opposition this forenoon on the ground that the boys were well paid for their services, and it would be a violation of the law to pay more than it prescribes. On the other hand the good old Democratic precedent of past years was called up, and as much earnestness was displayed as if millions of dollars were at stake. Messrs. Fleming, Clark and Kiser favored the resolution in brief speeches, and Messrs. Campbell, Corbett and Blue opposed it. Mr. Pyle called for the previous question and cut off further debate. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 32 to 22.

SARCASTIC RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Jones, of Kanawha, offered a resolution providing that a number of boys who had attempted to secure positions as pages be allowed \$2 per day for the time lost by them, and Mr. Pearson, of Braxton, offered another providing that the lobbyists who had so faithfully attended the sessions be allowed \$4 per day for each day of actual attendance. There is a strong feeling that a better use could be found for the people's money than in expending it in increased pay to the pages. Messrs. Stapleton, Corbett and Purdy entered their protest against this action. The cloak room keepers were also allowed \$1 extra per day. The mail and banking page is a son of Judge Fleming, whose speech in behalf of the increase excited great comment. The action of the house is regarded as a great mistake. Plenty of able bodied men of family would be glad to have \$2 a day for forty-five days.

Sensor Catlett, of Morgan, called up one of its order, the Berkeley Springs improvement bill, on its first reading, and asked that reference to the committee be dispensed with. He submitted as part of his remarks, resolutions passed in the town meeting at Berkeley urging the passage of the bill. He argued that it is good policy for the state to allow the improvement contracts to be made. The people of the county, by an overwhelming majority, are for this measure, and the legislature should heed the cry of these poverty-stricken people. If the state will do this, it will please the people will profit, as they have not before. The senator from Morgan made an earnest plea for the

bill. After a little fencing the bill went over until to-morrow. It has little chance to pass.

THE NIGHT SESSION.

The General Appropriation Bill Passes the House.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Feb. 21.—At the night session, of the house, the senate amendments to house bill 24, concerning the jurisdiction and powers of county courts were agreed to and the amendment bill passed.

Bills passed: Senate bill 55, relating to the pay of special judges; 65, amending the charter of Wellburg, on which the announcement of the vote was postponed to to-morrow; 45, relating to the payment for pavements, side walks, etc., in incorporated towns; 145, the general appropriation bill, to take effect from its passage; house bill 227, repealing the act providing for free schools for Volcano, Wood county.

Bills advanced to second reading: house bill 217, establishing a state insurance department; 248, to prevent the killing of skunks.

Bills advanced to third reading: senate bill 140, creating the office of dairy and food commissioner.

In the Senate.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Feb. 21.—The senate, at the night session, passed the general appropriation bill, to take effect from its passage, which was immediately reported to the house.

Bills advanced to second reading: House bills 242, creating a West Virginia state service commission; 70, the Gettysburg monument bill; senate bill 131, concerning assessment of taxes; 229, amending the act establishing the county seat of Marshall county.

Bills passed: House bill 33, empowering boards of education to levy for school purposes.

House bill 150, concerning mine ventilation and inspection, was referred to the committee on mines and mining.

Bills advanced to third reading: House bill 141, concerning the taking of bonds for fines imposed by circuit or other courts of record having jurisdiction; 150, providing for the education of children at poor homes.

Mingo Superintendent of Schools.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Feb. 21.—The governor reported to the senate to-day the nomination of W. M. Chingenfell for superintendent of schools of Mingo county. The nomination will be confirmed in executive session to-morrow. Mr. Chingenfell is a Republican.

FROM ARMENIA.

Some of the Difficulties to be Encountered

In An Investigation of the Reported Outrages Set Forth in a Letter From the Associated Press' Special Correspondent.

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LONDON, Feb. 22.—The special correspondent of the Associated Press sent to Armenia to investigate as to the atrocities perpetrated upon the Armenians has made a second report. This, like the first one, was posted at Tiflis. It is dated January 18. In it the correspondent says:

In the letter I wrote ten days ago I endeavored to convey some idea of the difficulties that would be encountered in prosecuting any sort of investigation or getting at the real facts of the case.

That I did not exaggerate these difficulties will be apparent from further information which I am now in a position to supply. Take, to begin with, the cholera quarantine which is being enforced in various portions of the sultan's dominions in such a manner as to draw a net around the districts of Armenia in which the atrocities are alleged to have occurred and to keep away from the scene of the outrages all independent investigators.

It is pretty thoroughly understood that quarantine law is the highest law on earth and that even international courtesy must bow to it. It is believed here that the Turks, forced to the wall by the protest of the foreign delegates to the commission, threw up the last obstruction and hoisted the yellow flag upon it. Even a foreign delegate could not ignore a cholera quarantine or find means to evade it.

In case the bodies of the butchered Christians are now lying in the snow, the Turks will take good care that they reach the scene first in the spring and clear away all traces of the massacre.

If the detailed facts of the Sassoun massacre are ever established they must be established independent of Armenian testimony, or their value may be seriously questioned.

To such an extent has the fear of the revolutionary movement taken hold of the officials of Turkey, that to an American citizen of Armenian birth, it is simply impossible to get into the country at all, no matter on what pretext.

A Life for a Kink at a Dog.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Feb. 21.—Bart Rudder was fatally shot at Cannelton last night by a man named Lively. Rudder had kicked Lively's dog a few days ago and Lively threatened to kill him on sight. The murderer has not been arrested.

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

For the first time in ten years every mine in the salleville, Ohio, district is working with a full force of men.

William C. Murphy, the last of General Sam Houston's army in the war for independence for Texas, died at his home in Philadelphia yesterday at the age of eighty-two years.

Fire yesterday afternoon in the Arhecke coffee mills at Brooklyn did great damage. In the building at the time were 255 girls and 50 men, and their rescue caused much excitement.

Yesterday at Wilshire, O. Samuel Young, aged seventy, killed his wife, aged twenty-one, by stabbing her with a butcher knife. He then hanged himself in the kitchen. Jealousy was the cause.

It is rumored that Kolb is making preparations to institute a dual government in Alabama after the adjournment of the legislature, because that body did not pass a contest law. Governor Oates says that if Kolb makes any such move trouble will result.

Reliable information says that it is certain that some sort of a settlement has been reached in the Mexico-Guatemalan negotiations, and though the conference between Mariscal and Do Leon continues in the city of Mexico, they are only discussing minor details.

INDIAN SCHOOLS

The Topic of General Discussion in the Senate Yesterday.

THE SENTIMENT OF THE SENATE

Largely Against Denominational Schools—The Indian Appropriations Delayed by Debate—New Senators Present Credentials—The Hawaiian Cable Proposition Defeated in the House—The Last of the White House Winter Evening Receptions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—The senate devoted itself to business to-day and would have completed the Indian appropriation bill had not an acrimonious discussion arisen on the sectarian school question. It brought out a wide range of debate on the separation of church and state, in the course of which the expressions were generally that the government should entirely abandon denominational schools. On an aye and nay vote an exception was made in the case of the Indian schools of Hampton, Virginia, and Lincoln, Philadelphia, on the ground that they were not strictly denominational. The sectarian question was still under consideration when the senate adjourned.

During the day two of the senators-elect from the Carolinas—ex-Governor Tillman, of South Carolina, and Marion Butler, of North Carolina,—made their first appearance on the floor and their credentials were presented for the terms beginning March 4, next.

The financial question did not come up during the day except indirectly in a speech by Mr. Allen opposing an issue of sewer bonds for Washington, D. C., and dealing with recent financial conditions.

HAWAIIAN CABLE DEFEATED.

The Democratic House Does Not Endorse the Senate Proposition.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—The house devoted most of the day to the consideration of the senate amendment to the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, appropriating \$500,000 for the construction of a cable to the Hawaiian islands. Messrs. Ryan, Bartlett and Sickles, Democrats, of New York, spoke in favor of the amendment, which was defeated by a vote of 114 to 152—sixteen Democrats voting for the cable. The bill was then sent to further conference.

The conference report on the bill to provide for the examination and classification of certain lands in the Northern Pacific grant in Montana and Idaho was agreed to and a short time spent in the consideration of the general deficiency bill, the last of the appropriations to be passed by the house.

Last of the Season.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—The fourth and last of the winter evening receptions at the white house took place to-night. It was to the general public, no cards being issued. Long before the hour set for the reception to begin a great crowd was on hand, forming a line extending down the walk and out of the white house grounds and along Pennsylvania avenue. The weather was very pleasant, and the waiting crowd did not suffer from it.

JAPANESE MOVEMENTS.

The Japanese Enter the Harbor of Wei-Hai-Wei—The Captured Fleet.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Mr. Kurino, the Japanese minister, received a cablegram from the home office at Tokio announcing that a dispatch had been received from Admiral Ito, in command of the naval forces of the empire, stating that on the 20th (yesterday) the Japanese fleet entered the harbor of Wei-Hai-Wei and took possession of the forts and the torpedo station on the island of Liu-Kung. The Japanese captured ten Chinese vessels, exclusive of those sunk. The captured vessels included the ironclad battleship Chen Yuen, two cruisers, one of them the largest and best in the Chinese fleet and six alphabetical gunboats, these latter being gunboats named according to the Greek alphabet and having an armament of one large and several small guns. One of the gunboats was disarmed and given to the Chinese for the transportation of the body of Admiral Ting.

NATIONAL WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

Programme of Yesterday's Session and the Topics Under Discussion.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—The co-operation of the sexes in the work of reforming mankind was discussed in all its phases at the meeting of the National Council of Women to-day. The meeting was quite largely attended, and the subject awakened considerable interest among the delegates.

A proposition advanced by Mrs. Palmer that women should agree to work for a lower compensation than that accorded the male sex, was objected to by some of the delegates in their speeches, and the counter proposition that the sexes should work on an equal basis as far as possible was advocated.

Eight papers and addresses were on the programme for the evening session, which was allotted to the National Woman's Relief Society and the Industrial School for Girls. Zina D. H. Young, of the Relief Society, presided in the early portion of the evening, and addressed the council on the topic, "Charity Never Fails." The first address was on "Hereditary and Progressive," by Dr. Ellis R. Shipp, of Utah. In times past, she said, this subject had been studied more with respect to stock raising than producing superior children. If the same advanced principles had been applied to the human race, a most happy result might have been produced.

Mrs. Sarah A. Kimball, of Utah, had prepared a paper on the "Sixth Sense." It was read by Marilla Daniels.

The next, a paper entitled the "Spirit of Reform Reduced to Practice," prepared by Louisa Green Richards, of Utah, was read by Aurelia S. Rodgers, of Utah.

"Forty Years in the Valley of the Great Salt Lake" was the topic chosen by Emile B. Wells, of Utah, in her address to the council.

Mrs. M. R. M. Wallace, of Chicago, presided over that portion of the evening session devoted to the Illinois Industrial School for Girls. She was one of the board of lady managers of the Columbian Exposition. The topic of her address was "Duties are Ours; Events are Gods."

Louisa Rockwood Wardner, of Indiana, read a paper on "Industrial Schools and Schools of Science." The paper made a plea for more extended adoption of manual training and the teaching of industrial science in our schools. Forming the paper asserted, is far better than reforming, and prevention is better than cure.

The session closed with a paper on the "New Thought and the True Thought for Philanthropy," by Margaret Hay Wickens, of Kansas, a prominent worker in the Woman's Relief Corps.

MINISTER GRAY'S REMAINS

Arrive at Indianapolis—Preparations for the Funeral.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Feb. 21.—The body of Isaac Pusey Gray, late United States minister of Mexico, and formerly governor of Indiana, arrived in the Union station at 8 o'clock this morning on a special train over the Monon from Chicago. The train consisted of a baggage car and a Pullman sleeper. In the centre of the baggage car, in the coffin, enclosed in a rude box, rested the body of the dead minister. Mrs. Gray and Bayard Gray, her son, had traveled in the Pullman sleeper.

Fully one thousand people crowded up to the iron railings north of the tracks and eyed the train curiously. Inside the railing were the train and station officials and the members and officers of the Indianapolis light artillery. As soon as the train came to a halt it was taken in charge by the light artillery and a watch was placed on the funeral car. There was no attempt to decorate or drape the car. In the middle of the car, between the two side doors, rested the box containing the coffin. It was almost entirely covered by wreaths and flowers, all giving out a strong, pungent odor, and all faded and withered. The body was later removed under military escort to the state capital, where it will lie in state until to-morrow morning, when it will be removed to Union City, Ind., for interment.

The state capital is elaborately draped in mourning emblems, and many business and private houses throughout the city are also draped. The body of the late minister was not in good condition. The head was thrown back in an unnatural position and the face was so black as to be almost unrecognizable.

Many former friends of Mr. Gray said that they would not have known him. A coffin was brought down and the body was changed to it. It was a black cloth-covered cedar wood coffin with long bar handles of oxidized plate and is known as a state coffin.

FRED DOUGLASS' FUNERAL.

The Interment Will Take Place in Rochester, New York, Next Week.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Arrangements for the funeral of Frederick Douglass are almost complete and they contemplate the final interment of the body in Mount Hope cemetery, Rochester, N. Y., early next week, probably on Tuesday, but this has not yet been definitely settled. There are many reasons why the members of the family prefer that the body should rest in Mount Hope. It was in Rochester that Douglass spent many years of his active life and where his three children were reared and educated. Rochester also has done much honor to Douglass. More than twenty years ago the common council of the city made an appropriation for the purchase of a bust of the colored leader, which was subsequently purchased and now occupies a niche in the Rochester University.

Funeral services will be held here on Monday next at 2 o'clock at the Metropolitan A. M. E. church, Dr. J. T. J. Enfinger, pastor, assisted by Dr. J. E. Rankin, of Howard University, and others, conducting the exercises. As a great many persons will desire to view the remains they will lie in state in the church for several hours preceding the funeral. During the evening the body will be taken to the Pennsylvania railroad station and thence to Rochester. The pallbearers, of whom there will probably be sixteen, have only been partially selected. Those chosen include Hon. B. K. Bruce, Hon. H. A. Wormley, Hon. J. R. Lynch and John F. Cook.

Many callers made the journey to Anacostia Heights to tender their condolences to the bereaved family.

Telegrams of condolence have already begun to arrive.

His Last Interview.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 21.—The last interview Frederick Douglass is said to have had was with Miss Frances E. Willard and Lady Henry Somerset, while they were attending the W. C. T. U. convention in Washington, and the day before his death he gave Miss Willard his autobiography, with the following inscription:

"To my friend and the friend of the oppressed everywhere."
[Signed] "FREDERICK DOUGLASS."

In Memory of Douglass.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 21.—The house of representatives to-day resolved to adjourn out of respect to the memory of Frederick Douglass. As it refused to adjourn on Lee's birthday this action causes great indignation.

New York Building Strike.

New York, Feb. 21.—The strike of the building trades in sympathy with that of the electrical wire men, bids fair to surpass any other in the history of these organizations here. It is not improbable that it may affect nearly 100,000 men. So far 2,000 men are out and the others are said to be simply awaiting the word.

A special meeting of the electrical contractors association decided to continue the fight against the striking workers.

Suicide Identified.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 21.—A strange traveling salesman, who died at the city hospital of a self-administered dose of poison, has been identified as J. W. Mook, formerly an employee of the Walker Chinaware Company, of Norfolk, Va., who came here in search of work but failed to find it.

At the conference of the receivers of the whisky trust yesterday, at Chicago it was decided to place the price of spirits at \$1.24 a gallon, a slight advance.

HARRY HAYWARD.

The Man Charged with the Murder of Miss Ging, Placed

ON THE STAND IN HIS OWN DEFENSE

At Minneapolis Yesterday—His Evidence Not of a Striking Character—So Far—Claims that Adry Hayward's and Claus Blixt's Testimony was False—His Relation with the Murdered Girl—Will Testify Further Monday.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Feb. 21.—Nervous, contradictory, uncertain, rambling and explanatory. These words explain the aspect of Harry Hayward on the stand this afternoon. In the morning when he was answering preliminary questions in regard to his life, his gambling habits, etc., he was concise, perfectly at ease, quick to answer and made an ideal witness. In the afternoon, when his attorney began to lead him into the details of the circumstances attending the tragedy, he went "up in the air," as a horseman would say and made a bad impression.

In fact Hayward made such a poor job of telling his own story that the court suggested that it would be better to get on with the evidence and not explain motives and beliefs so much.

In regard to the insanity theory, regarding Adry, if an expert were to contrast the two, so far as appearances on the stand were concerned Harry would be the sufferer. He was nervous and did not know what to do with his hands. At one time they would be adjusting his collar, at another caressing his knees, at another helping himself to move about in his chair. At times in his rambles of evidence, his voice would sink away until it was hardly audible and once he had to be cautioned to speak so that the jury could hear him. Hardly a person in that vast crowd hearing him believed what he said, judging by his manner of telling the story.

As a whole, from the testimony given by the witness, he has not made any points for himself, and his appearance has told against him. His explanations and opinions were all allowed to go in without comment. One queer point was that while Harry insisted that he never loaned Miss Ging the \$2,500, but only gave it to her to keep for him until he demanded it, her note to him refers to it as a loan. The most interesting part of his evidence to the audience was when he came to that part of the testimony which brought to the day of the murder. He was more halting, more uncertain than ever at this point. He led up to it by describing the scene of the signing of the \$7,000 note in the Oneida block and after he was all through his evidence was a mixture of the testimony of the elevator boy and of Blixt. He only impeached Blixt in saying that it was not pre-arranged that Blixt should come there at that time and his not telling Blixt to say he saw many large bills. The elevator man had said Harry had the bills in an envelope, Blixt said they were in a roll and Harry said they were on the table out of the envelopes and that Blixt must have seen that they were large bills. Harry caused a laugh by stating that he made a specialty of \$100 bills.

Harry swore that the night of the murder he arrived at the Ozark at 6:45 o'clock. Then he told of doing an incredible number of things before 7:22, the time he came out from his supper and went to his flat.

In speaking of the testimony of Edward Murphy, who swore that Harry bowed very low to him, he said that he did not bow to Murphy, but to a gentleman behind him. He thought Mr. Murphy beneath his notice, as he was a man who hangs about the entrance to pose for people.

In regard to the bottle of whisky, he stated that he often bought the liquor for Miss Ging, and he purchased that bottle Saturday and carried it around in his pocket all day, taking it to his room. He thought that if the attorneys would look there they would find it on a shelf.

The prisoner's evidence was hardly begun when court adjourned, and it will be continued Monday, adjournment having been taken to that time.

THE ACQUA TRAIN ROBBERY.

The First Witness in the Case Put on the Stand Yesterday.

STAFFORD COURT HOUSE, VA., Feb. 21.—At 5 o'clock this afternoon Mr. Gallagher, the engineer of the train and the first witness in the trial of Searcey and Morgan, the train robbers, was put on the stand. His evidence in substance was that two men appeared on his engine, how or from where they came, he could not say, and at the point of their pistols made him and the fireman get off the engine and sit on the bank while they robbed the express car. Then they made the fireman put on coal and uncouple the engine, on which they went off.

This witness was subjected to a very severe cross-examination and at the conclusion the court adjourned until to-morrow morning.

It is thought that Searcey will be put on the stand to-morrow and make a clean breast of the whole matter. His counsel, Mr. MacBeth, has gone home, and will not return here.

John McFride II.

MASSILLON, O., Feb. 21.—John McFride's illness seems to be growing more serious. He has been unable to leave the house since his arrival here, and the doctors state that he will lose the nails from his toes and hands.

Steamship Arrivals.

Glasgow—Asiatic, from Philadelphia; Fernville, from Boston; Liverpool—Citic, from New York; Southampton—New York, from New York; Philadelphia—Indiana, from Liverpool; via Queenstown; Pennsylvania, from Annapolis; Gibraltar—Roma, from Frederick; Wilhelm, from New York for Naples.

Weather Forecast for To-day.
For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio: Fair and cool; northwest winds.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. Schreyer, druggist, corner Market and Tennessee streets.
7 a. m. 58 3 p. m. 47
9 a. m. 40 7 p. m